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SOME NEW FUNGI FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

CHARLES E. FAIRMAN.

SPHÆROPSIS THALICTRI Ellis & Fairman n. sp.—Perithecia scattered, covered (permanently ?) by the epidermis which is black and shining over them, minute, $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Sporules oblong-elliptical, $24 \times 10\mu$.

On dead stems of *Thalictrum* sp. Yates, Orleans County, N. Y., Sept. 1900.

BOTRYODIPLODIA AMALANCHIERIS Ellis & Fairman n. sp.—Stroma cortical, round or oblong, sometimes confluent. Perithecia small, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. or less. Ostiola erumpent. Sporules elliptical, brown, uniseptate, constricted at the septum, 18×10 – 12μ .

On dead twigs of *Amelanchier*, Lyndonville, N. Y., 1904.

KARSCHIA CRASSA Fairman n. sp.—Cups sparse, sessile, black, minute (not over $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter), applanate with a thick, upturned, concolorous rim; asci cylindrical or clavate-cylindrical, $33 \times 13\mu$; paraphyses slender, broader but not septate at the apex; sporidia irregularly biseriata, brown, uniseptate, not constricted at the septum, with an oil drop in each half, walls thick, $10 \times 7\mu$.

On decaying wood in the woods, Lyndonville, N. Y., July, 1904.

Differs from *K. lignyota* in its thicker sporidia and shorter asci and from *K. patinelloides* in not having the paraphyses septate-capitate, as well as in being broader and having shorter asci.

PYRENOPEZIZA CEPHALANTHI Fairman n. sp.—Cups, scattered, small, sessile, black outside, disc white at first, growing yellowish then black with age, margin occasionally white; asci clavate-cylindrical, 60×6 – 7μ ; sporidia hyaline, cylindrical or oblong-fusoid, 10 – 13×2 – 3μ , and having from two to four nuclei; paraphyses filiform.

On dead limbs of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, lying in ditches, Ridgeway, N. Y., Aug., 1904.

LASIOSPHÆRIA OVINA (Pers.) Fuckel, var. *AURELIANA* Fairman n. var.

Sphæria ovina, Pers., 1801. Peck, 22d Rep. N. Y. State Museum, page 99. *Leptosphæria*, N. A. Pyrenomycetes, E. & E., p. 150. *Leptospora*, Feltgen, no. 991.

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, but not crowded, large, ovate-globose, clothed mostly at the base with long brown, bristle like, septate hairs which are 6μ in diameter, simple, or branched, straight or flexuous at the tips, covered with a persistent grayish

white tomentum, all except the protruding papilliform ostiola, which are bare. Inner substance of the perithecia, when crushed upon the slide, flavovirescent: asci straight or curved, oblong sub-fusoid or arcuate, with an occasional shining oil drop in the hyaline, rounded apex, $100 \times 12\mu$; sporidia imperfectly biseriate or fasciculate, abruptly bent at the lower fourth, at times strighter and flexuous in the middle, continuous, hyaline, $40 \times 5\mu$.

The sporidia are at times furnished with a short (about 6μ) acute hyaline tip, at one end or both ends, which appendage may also be absent or indistinct. The appendages are mostly seen in young sporidia and may become absorbed with age. There are small oblong conidia and larger, ($40 \times 6\mu$) multiseptate fusiform spores, found on the basal threads. The paraphyses are indistinct.

On the surface of wood (*Tilia Americana*, "basswood"?) under moist bark. Lyndonville, N. Y., October, 1900. This is no. 302 in an unpublished paper, Fairman, *Pyrenomycetæ* of Orleans County, N. Y. from which this description is extracted, in advance.

Lasiosphæria sulphurella Sacc. is seated on a sulphur colored subiculum and the appendages of the sporidia are $25-30\mu$ long. *Lasiosphæria viridicoma* (C. & P.) is clothed with a dense greenish tomentum and *Lasiosphæria mutabilis* has a yellowish-green tomentum which finally turns brown.

The flavo-virescent color of the crushed perithecia and the occasional appendages of the sporidia render our species different from the type of *L. ovina* (Pers.) At first we considered it a new species (*Lasiosphæria aureliana* Fairman) but Mr. J. B. Ellis, the veteran American pyrenomycetologist, to whom specimens were submitted, thought that the color of the crushed perithecia did not entitle it to specific rank. It is to be noted, however, that in *Eutypa flavo-virescens* (Hoff.) Tul. and *Lecanidion indigoticum* (C. & P.) Sacc., as well as in *Gibberella pulicaris* (Fr.), the interior color of the fungus is a diagnostic feature. *Hypoxylon Sassafras* has also a dirty or rusty yellow stroma which is characteristic. And Mr. Ellis has recently named a species of *Diatrypella* after the yellow stroma, viz., *Diatrypella xanthostroma* E. & E., in the *Journal of Mycology*, Dec., 1903, page 225, and says (loc cit.) "this comes near *D. Frostii* Pk. but the sporidia are longer and the yellow color of the stroma inside is different."

Some day, therefore, our variety may be raised to the rank of a species.

LOPHIOSTOMA CEPHALANTHI Fairman n. sp.—Perithecia immersed in the wood, forming sub-hemispherical mammilloid elevations of the surface, through the center of which the compressed ostiola protrude: asci clavate-cylindrical, tapering into

a long filiform extremity, $100-130 \times 10\mu$; sporidia oblong-fusoid, straight or curved, 5-7-septate, each cell having a nucleus in young sporidia, narrowed at the ends, very slightly constricted at the septa, brown, $27-30 \times 6-7\mu$; paraphyses filiform, nucleolate.

On decorticated area of branch of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, Ridgeway, N. Y., Aug., 1904.

The sporidia are for the most part arranged as follows: at the top of the ascus one sporidium, then follow four sporidia irregularly biseriate, and lastly three uniseriate sporidia. Comes near to *Lophiostoma macrostomoides* DeN.

HELOTIUM VITELLINUM Rehm, var. *PALLIDO-STRATUM* Fairman n. var.—Cups about 1 mm. wide, pale straw color outside, the external surface of the disc marked in older specimens with one or two fine circumferential concolorous striae (hardly large enough to make the appearance zonate): stipe pale straw color, 2-3 mm. high, dark at the base, at the disc sometimes ribbed, disc orange red, not dentate: asci clavate cylindrical, $80 \times 10\mu$; sporidia hyaline, oblong cuneiform (rounded at one end, pointed at the other) $17-20 \times 3\mu$; paraphyses filiform.

On fallen petioles in the woods, Ridgeway, N. Y., August, 1904.

Externally paler than the description of Rehm's species which is called vitelline, but the disc is the same in color and the asci and sporidia agree exactly, therefore I call it a variety.

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A NEW PHYLLACHORA FROM MEXICO.

J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

During the summer plants of *Adolphia infesta* attacked by a fungus were sent for our examination by Mr. A. L. Herrera, City of Mexico. It was at once evident that the parasite was not a Rust by which designation it seems to have been known in that country. It proved to be a species of *Phyllachora*, apparently not hitherto recognized and a technical description (with illustrations) is given below.

Adolphia infesta is a Mexican member of the family Rhamnaceae, the one other species of the genus occurring in California. It is a striking shrub with opposite spinose branches of olive green color, and leaves small or none.

The stromata of the fungus are scattered or evenly distributed over the stem, here and there more densely clustered, pustuliform or often irregular in shape and elongated, usually less than half a millimeter in diameter, sometimes reaching one